

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

Hon. W. J. ROCHE, Minister; W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister.

FORESTRY BRANCH—BULLETIN No. 58A

R. H. CAMPBELL, Director of Forestry.

CAI
IB
- 1916
F56

FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA

1915

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES

3 1761 11557557 3





Presented to the
LIBRARY *of the*
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
by
JOHN HAPPIN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

Hon. W. J. ROCHE, Minister; W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister.

FORESTRY BRANCH—BULLETIN No. 58A

R. H. CAMPBELL, Director of Forestry.

FOREST PRODUCTS OF CANADA

1915

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES




COMPILED BY

R. G. LEWIS, B.Sc.F.

Assisted by W. GUY H. BOYCE.

OTTAWA: Printed by J. DE L. TACHÉ, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1916.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115575573>

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

LUMBER.

	Page.
Total Lumber Cut by Provinces.....	5
Total Lumber Cut by Kinds of Wood.....	6
Softwoods vs. Hardwoods.....	8
Lumber Production by Provinces—	
Quebec.....	10
Ontario.....	11
British Columbia.....	11
New Brunswick.....	12
Nova Scotia.....	13
Saskatchewan.....	13
Manitoba.....	14
Alberta.....	14
Prince Edward Island.....	15
Lumber Production by Kinds of Wood—	
Spruce.....	15
White Pine.....	16
Douglas Fir.....	17
Hemlock.....	17
Balsam Fir.....	18
Red Pine.....	19
Birch.....	19
Cedar.....	20
Maple.....	20
Tamarack.....	21
Yellow Pine.....	22
Jack Pine.....	22
Basswood.....	23
Elm.....	23
Ash.....	24
Poplar.....	24
Beech.....	26
Oak.....	26
Minor Species.....	27

LATH.

Lath Cut by Provinces and Kinds of Wood.....	28
--	----

SHINGLES.

Shingles Cut by Provinces and Kinds of Wood.....	30
--	----

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

This bulletin gives statistics of the production of lumber, lath and shingles by 3,239 mills operating in Canada during the calendar year 1915. Reports were received from 396 more mills in 1915 than in 1914. This increase was largely due to more complete returns from Quebec and British Columbia, made possible by the co-operation of the provincial forest officials of these provinces.

The total value of the lumber, lath and shingles produced in Canada in 1915 was \$69,695,477, the separate items being: lumber, 3,842,676,000 feet, board measure, valued at \$61,919,806; lath, 793,226,000, valued at \$2,040,819; and shingles, 3,089,470,000, valued at \$5,734,852.

LUMBER.

TABLE A.—TOTAL LUMBER CUT, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Rank.		No. of Firms Reporting.		Quantity.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
					M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.
Total, All Provinces			2,843	3,239	3,946,254	3,842,676
Quebec.....	1	1	1,314	1,578	1,118,298	1,078,787
Ontario.....	2	2	718	656	1,044,131	1,035,341
British Columbia.....	3	3	172	238	936,612	669,816
New Brunswick.....	4	4	160	240	414,808	633,518
Nova Scotia.....	5	5	332	366	279,044	294,475
Saskatchewan.....	6	6	17	13	56,677	62,864
Manitoba.....	8	7	40	37	44,658	42,357
Alberta.....	7	8	47	43	45,236	17,975
Prince Edward Island.....	9	9	62	68	6,790	7,543

	Value of Lumber.	Per cent increase or decrease in Cut over 1914	Per cent Distribution of Cut.		Average value per M Ft. B.M.	
	1915		1914	1915	1914	1915
	\$				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total, All Provinces	61,919,806	2.6†	100.0	100.0	15 30	16 11
Quebec.....	17,784,415	3.5†	28.3	28.1	15 60	16 49
Ontario.....	19,663,950	0.8†	26.5	26.9	18 89	18 99
British Columbia.....	8,414,227	28.5†	23.7	17.4	11 45	12 56
New Brunswick.....	9,902,202	52.7	10.5	16.5	15 37	15 63
Nova Scotia.....	4,366,165	5.5	7.1	7.7	14 01	14 83
Saskatchewan.....	880,353	10.9	1.4	1.6	14 87	14 00
Manitoba.....	549,430	5.2†	1.1	1.1	13 47	12 97
Alberta.....	244,487	60.3†	1.2	0.5	14 35	13 60
Prince Edward Island.....	114,577	11.1	0.2	0.2	14 42	15 19

†Decrease from 1914 to 1915.

Table A gives the details of the production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1914 and 1915.

Canada cut in 1915 a total of 3,842,676,000 feet, board measure, of lumber, valued at \$61,919,806. The production decreased 2.6 per cent from that of 1914 and 12.4 per cent from that of 1912, the year in which the greatest cut was reported.

The provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia show a decrease in cut in 1915 as compared with 1914. British Columbia had the greatest falling off (28.5 per cent from that of 1914). New Brunswick shows the remarkable increase of 52.7 per cent over the cut of last year.

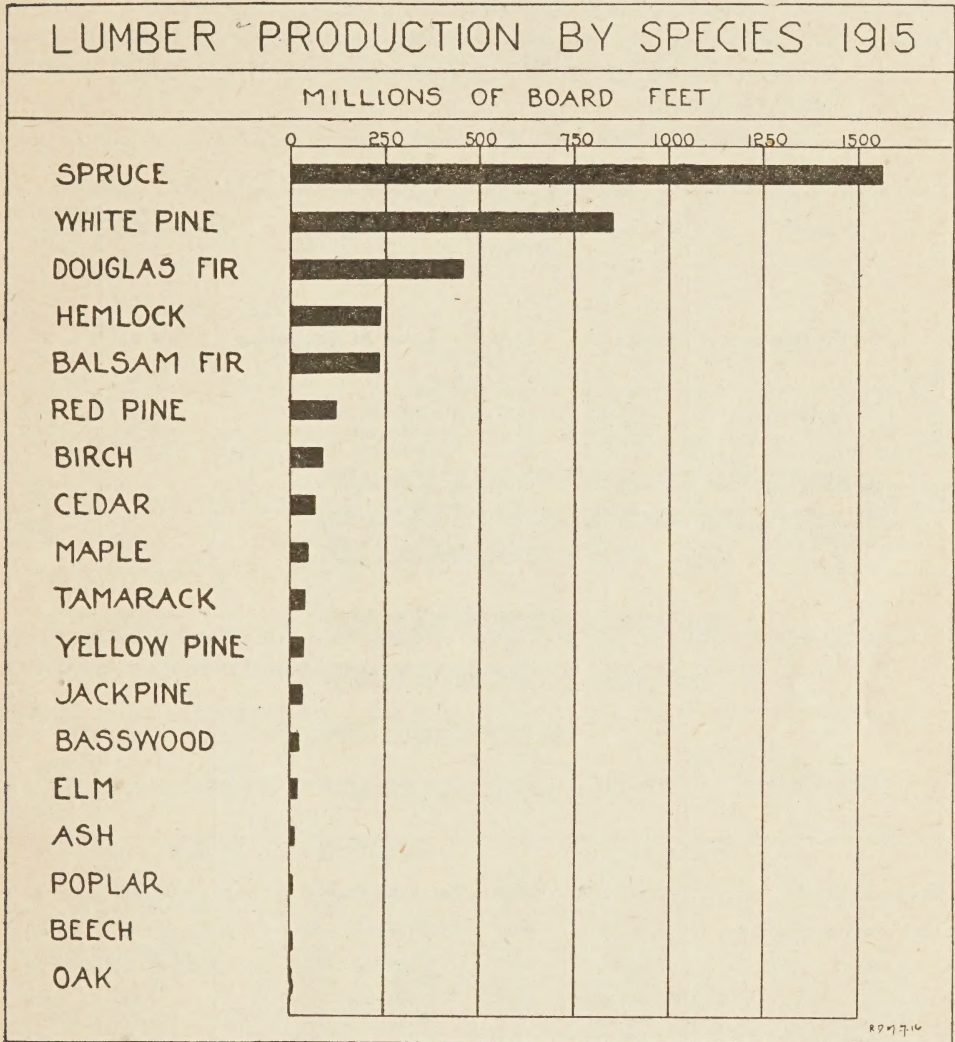
TABLE B.—LUMBER CUT, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	Rank.		Quantity.		Per cent of Increase or Decrease over 1914.	Total Value of Lumber.	Per cent Distribution of Total Cut.		Average value per M Ft. B.M.	
	1914	1915	1914	1915		1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
			M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total			3,946,254	3,842,676	2.6†	61,919,806	100.0	100.0	15 30	16 11
Spruce.....	1	1	1,441,438	1,564,113	8.5	23,843,548	36.5	40.7	14 71	15 24
White Pine.....	2	2	667,678	849,196	27.2	17,584,149	16.9	22.1	20 79	20 71
Douglas Fir.....	3	3	601,643	453,534	24.6†	5,333,573	15.2	11.8	11 32	11 76
Hemlock.....	4	4	334,361	238,992	28.5†	3,271,612	8.5	6.2	14 16	13 69
Balsam Fir.....	5	5	256,452	233,521	8.9†	3,327,839	6.5	6.1	14 25	14 25
Red Pine.....	7	6	107,763	122,387	13.6	2,206,840	2.7	3.2	17 96	18 03
Birch.....	8	7	76,424	85,733	12.2	1,437,658	1.9	2.2	16 33	16 77
Cedar.....	6	8	118,738	67,366	43.3†	1,172,279	3.0	1.8	10 90	17 40
Maple.....	10	9	66,610	47,418	28.8†	848,091	1.7	1.2	19 27	17 89
Tamarack.....	9	10	71,791	36,192	49.6†	491,687	1.8	1.0	12 29	13 59
Yellow Pine.....	13	11	34,616	35,166	1.5	457,758	0.9	0.9	13 39	13 02
Jack Pine.....	11	12	44,000	31,283	28.9†	481,323	1.1	0.8	14 23	15 39
Basswood.....	12	13	38,013	24,382	35.9†	489,217	1.0	0.6	19 79	20 06
Elm.....	14	14	29,490	23,795	19.3†	454,497	0.7	0.6	20 69	19 10
Ash.....	17	15	9,941	9,647	3.0†	180,484	0.3	0.3	20 61	18 71
Poplar.....	15	16	21,621	9,324	56.9†	113,873	0.5	0.3	12 23	12 21
Beech.....	16	17	15,686	5,343	65.9†	88,000	0.4	0.1	15 96	16 47
Oak.....	18	18	5,854	3,166	45.9†	89,784	0.1	0.1	29 86	28 36
Yellow Cypress.....	25	19	19	880	4,531.6	12,833	*	*	25 00	14 58
Chestnut.....	20	20	1,163	522	55.1†	12,043	*	*	22 31	23 07
Butternut.....	19	21	1,431	361	74.8†	12,372	*	*	17 69	34 27
Hickory.....	21	22	900	203	77.4†	5,534	*	*	28 11	27 26
Cherry.....	22	23	535	123	77.0†	3,826	*	*	28 48	31 11
Walnut.....	23	24	46	28	39.1†	968	*	*	37 54	34 57
Tulip.....	24	25	23	1	95.7†	18	*	*	17 91	18 00
Black Gum.....	26	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	14 00	.....
Red Alder.....	27	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	15 00	.....

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

†Decrease from 1914 to 1915.

Twenty-five different kinds of wood were reported as sawn by Canadian saw-mills in 1915. This probably includes the wood of about fifty different species. The five main species, spruce, white pine, Douglas fir, hemlock and balsam fir retain the same rank as in 1914. There were increases in the two



first named and decreases in the three last, but not sufficient in any case to change the order. The species of minor importance for the most part show decreases, but some show increases, the result being considerable change in the order of importance according to quantity cut.

SOFTWOODS vs. HARDWOODS.

Tables C and D show the relative production by provinces, of softwood, or the wood of evergreen or coniferous trees, and hardwood, or wood of the deciduous-leaved trees.

TABLE C.—SOFTWOODS VS. HARDWOODS—TOTAL QUANTITY AND PERCENTAGE EACH FORMS OF THE TOTAL LUMBER PRODUCTION IN CANADA AND IN EACH PROVINCE.

SOFTWOODS.			HARDWOODS.		
Province.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total.	Province.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total.
	M Ft. B.M.			M Ft. B.M.	
Total, All Provinces...	3,632,630	94.5	Total, All Provinces...	210,046	5.5
Quebec.....	1,003,110	93.0	Quebec.....	75,677	7.0
Ontario.....	938,441	90.6	Ontario.....	96,900	9.4
British Columbia.....	668,616	99.8	British Columbia.....	1,200	0.2
New Brunswick.....	622,530	98.3	New Brunswick.....	10,988	1.7
Nova Scotia.....	271,870	92.3	Nova Scotia.....	22,605	7.7
Saskatchewan.....	62,744	99.8	Saskatchewan.....	120	0.2
Manitoba.....	41,435	97.8	Manitoba.....	922	2.2
Alberta.....	17,273	96.1	Alberta.....	702	3.9
Prince Edward Island.....	6,611	87.6	Prince Edward Island.....	932	12.4

TABLE D.—SOFTWOODS VS. HARDWOODS—COMPARISON OF QUANTITIES OF EACH PRODUCED IN CANADA IN 1915 AND PERCENTAGE EACH FORMS OF THE TOTAL.

Kind of Wood.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total.	Kind of Wood.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total.
	M Ft. B.M.			M Ft. B.M.	
Total, All Woods.....	3,842,676	100.0	Total, All Woods.....	3,842,676	100.0
Total, Softwoods.....	3,632,630	94.5	Total, Hardwoods.....	210,046	5.5
Spruce.....	1,564,113	40.7	Birch.....	85,733	2.2
White Pine.....	849,196	22.1	Maple.....	47,418	1.2
Douglas Fir.....	453,534	11.8	Basswood.....	24,382	0.6
Hemlock.....	238,992	6.2	Elm.....	23,795	0.6
Balsam Fir.....	233,521	6.1	Ash.....	9,647	0.3
Red Pine.....	122,387	3.2	Poplar.....	9,324	0.3
Cedar.....	67,366	1.8	Beech.....	5,343	0.2
Tamarack.....	36,192	0.9	Oak.....	3,166	0.1
Yellow Pine.....	35,166	0.9	Chestnut.....	522	*
Jack Pine.....	31,283	0.8	Butternut.....	361	*
Yellow Cypress.....	880	*	†All others.....	355	*

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

†Includes Hickory, Cherry, Walnut and Tulip.

The softwoods formed 94·5 per cent of the total lumber produced in Canada in 1915, the remaining 5·5 per cent being hardwoods. There has been practically no change in the relation between the production of these two kinds of woods for the past seven years. Neither has there been a change in the relative position of the four leading kinds of hardwood in this time.

The four leading kinds of softwoods, with the exception of the year 1913, have retained the same relative position since 1909. In 1913 more Douglas fir was cut than white pine and the latter fell to third place.

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES.

Tables I to IX show the lumber production, in each of the nine provinces, by kinds of woods.

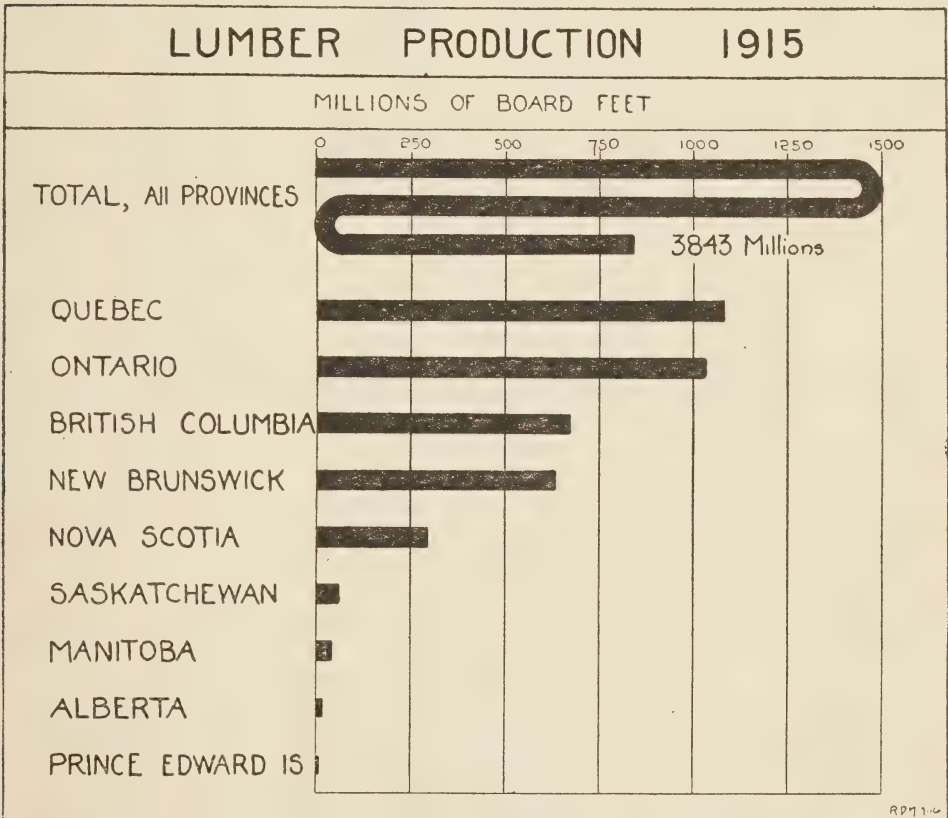


TABLE I.—QUEBEC LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	1,578	1,118,298	1,078,787	100.0	17,784,415	15 60	16 49
Spruce.....	1,107	657,983	599,811	55.6	9,243,084	14 66	15 41
Balsam Fir.....	733	198,934	170,794	15.8	2,445,769	14 33	14 32
White Pine.....	366	118,231	157,256	14.6	3,566,557	22 34	22 68
Birch.....	642	27,986	44,980	4.2	799,113	15 29	17 77
Hemlock.....	356	31,323	38,064	3.5	529,473	14 00	13 91
Red Pine.....	94	20,920	17,895	1.7	306,907	20 83	17 15
Jack Pine.....	41	13,727	12,006	1.1	197,852	14 00	16 48
Basswood.....	245	14,221	11,890	1.1	241,951	17 50	20 35
Maple.....	179	8,391	6,405	0.6	115,476	16 17	18 03
Ash.....	236	3,965	6,156	0.6	108,095	18 50	17 56
Cedar.....	243	8,273	4,493	0.4	73,363	14 00	16 33
Elm.....	148	3,016	3,490	0.3	57,064	16 33	16 35
Tamarack.....	57	4,287	2,791	0.3	47,476	16 33	17 01
Poplar.....	63	2,116	1,086	0.1	15,609	12 33	14 37
Aspen.....	117	2,395	907	0.1	12,638	12 20	13 93
Oak.....	46	1,462	459	*	12,777	27 50	27 84
Butternut.....	29	795	246	*	9,480	21 00	38 54
Cherry.....	11	273	58	*	1,731	27 00	29 84

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

There has been a considerable increase in the quantity of birch and ash cut in Quebec this year. Also a slight increase in the quantity of white pine and hemlock. In the other kinds of wood there has for the most part been a drop-off in production.

TABLE II.—ONTARIO LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	656	1,044,131	1,035,341	100.0	19,663,950	18 89	18 99
White Pine.....	401	488,312	623,119	60.2	12,700,225	20 80	20 38
Hemlock.....	61	185,453	107,913	10.4	1,560,783	15 13	14 46
Red Pine.....	113	85,181	102,776	9.9	1,873,955	17 31	18 23
Spruce.....	344	85,738	84,095	8.1	1,373,217	16 77	16 33
Maple.....	420	53,266	35,311	3.4	653,701	20 16	18 51
Elm.....	432	26,431	20,266	2.0	396,827	21 19	19 58
Birch.....	241	23,153	15,374	1.5	286,042	19 62	18 61
Basswood.....	443	23,741	12,452	1.2	246,679	21 16	19 81
Jack Pine.....	48	17,890	10,579	1.0	161,951	15 00	15 31
Balsam Fir.....	116	10,878	4,341	0.4	60,431	16 83	13 92
Ash.....	268	5,877	3,429	0.3	71,504	22 11	20 85
Beech.....	154	12,026	3,360	0.3	57,548	17 02	17 13
Tamarack.....	169	4,319	2,959	0.3	46,192	15 14	15 61
Cedar.....	169	7,072	2,659	0.3	44,139	16 99	16 60
Oak.....	204	3,903	2,335	0.2	66,342	30 91	28 41
Poplar (Cottonwood).....	32	569	1,492	0.2	16,775	14 31	11 24
Poplar (Aspen).....	59	4,889	1,465	0.1	18,178	11 38	12 41
Chestnut.....	29	1,163	522	0.1	12,043	22 31	23 07
Poplar (Balsam).....	30	2,392	482	0.1	5,911	10 70	12 26
Hickory.....	35	900	203	*	5,534	28 11	27 26
Butternut.....	31	635	115	*	2,892	13 53	25 15
Cherry.....	31	262	65	*	2,095	30 02	32 23
Walnut.....	7	46	28	*	968	37 54	34 57
Tulip.....	1	23	1	*	18	17 91	18 00
Black Gum.....		12				14 00	

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Ontario only white pine and red pine show noteworthy increases in quantity cut. All other kinds show decreases.

TABLE III.—BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	233	936,612	669,816	100.0	8,414,227	11 45	12 56
Douglas Fir.....	129	601,412	453,415	67.7	5,332,108	11 32	11 76
Spruce.....	49	73,712	56,360	8.4	766,353	12 04	13 60
Western Red Cedar.....	68	93,970	54,666	8.2	981,000	10 30	17 95
Yellow Pine.....	43	34,616	35,166	5.3	457,758	13 39	13 02
Larch.....	35	59,029	28,023	4.2	362,089	11 61	12 92
Hemlock.....	45	31,116	24,959	3.7	285,637	11 01	11 44
White Pine.....	23	14,765	7,664	1.1	118,881	14 32	15 51
Jack Pine.....	4	7,041	4,207	0.6	56,698	12 51	13 48
Balsam Fir.....	16	13,701	3,276	0.5	27,122	12 62	8 28
Cottonwood.....	7	7,149	1,110	0.2	10,948	13 39	9 86
Yellow Cypress.....	8	19	880	0.1	12,833	25 00	14 58
Birch.....	1	22	50	*	2,000	20 00	40 00
Maple.....	1	54	40	*	800	38 91	20 00
Red Alder.....		6				15 00	

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Yellow pine and yellow cypress are the only kinds of wood of commercial importance showing an increase in production in 1915 in British Columbia over 1914. There was also an increase in the quantity of birch cut.

TABLE IV.—NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	240	414,803	633,518	100.0	9,902,202	15 37	15 63
Spruce.....	236	315,505	519,699	82.0	8,137,717	15 41	15 66
Balsam Fir.....	129	23,178	45,659	7.2	673,114	9 37	14 74
White Pine.....	117	28,924	35,507	5.6	658,278	17 45	18 54
Hemlock.....	104	26,189	14,922	2.4	192,965	12 38	12 93
Birch.....	95	8,034	8,356	1.3	116,073	14 72	13 89
Cedar.....	18	8,936	5,531	0.9	73,342	9 19	13 26
Maple.....	38	1,839	1,393	0.2	19,176	14 28	13 77
Poplar (Aspen).....	11	735	850	0.2	9,948	10 50	11 70
Red Pine.....	19	431	586	0.1	8,279	14 72	14 13
Jack Pine.....	11	400	559	0.1	7,366	13 64	13 18
Beech.....	16	512	214	*	2,527	14 14	11 81
Poplar (Cottonwood).....	2		102	*	1,420		13 92
Tamarack.....	4	2	67	*	885	20 00	13 21
Ash.....	9	20	32	*	515	16 60	16 10
Basswood.....	5	6	30	*	437	20 00	14 57
Elm.....	2	6	6	*	90	17 00	15 00
Poplar (Balsam).....	1	86	5	*	70	12 00	14 00
Oak.....		4				28 75	
Butternut.....		1				20 00	

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In the production of spruce, balsam fir and white pine and many of the minor species in New Brunswick there was a considerable increase in 1915 over 1914. In the quantity of hemlock sawn there was a notable decrease. In 1914 it formed 6.3 per cent of the whole cut of the province while in 1915 it composed only 2.4 per cent.

TABLE V.—NOVA SCOTIA LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	366	279,044	294,475	100.0	4,366,165	14 01	14 83
Spruce.....	333	169,192	184,922	62.8	2,701,004	14 06	14 61
Hemlock.....	191	59,815	52,872	18.0	698,716	13 51	13 22
White Pine.....	133	17,265	25,591	8.7	539,012	16 08	21 06
Birch.....	167	16,600	16,436	5.6	225,705	14 08	13 73
Balsam Fir.....	88	7,754	7,091	2.4	87,583	12 30	12 35
Maple.....	71	2,957	4,102	1.4	55,784	12 57	13 60
Beech.....	59	2,908	1,570	0.5	24,669	12 02	15 71
Red Pine.....	28	1,207	1,101	0.4	17,039	14.98	15 48
Oak.....	26	474	356	0.1	10,425	28 07	29 28
Jack Pine.....	7	105	221	0.1	3,285	14 95	14 86
Poplar (Aspen).....	9	53	90	*	1,193	12 21	13 26
Tamarack.....	11	13	70	*	1,029	12 92	14 70
Ash.....	5	78	29	*	355	16 69	12 24
Basswood.....	1	45	10	*	150	16 67	15 00
Poplar (Balsam).....	1	75	5	*	60	12 20	12 00
Elm.....	1	21	4	*	60	17 52	15 00
Poplar (Cottonwood).....	1	38	3	*	36	14 61	12 00
Cedar.....	1	444	2	*	60	12 02	30 00

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In spite of the falling off in the cut of the majority of species in Nova Scotia, the increased quantity of spruce, white pine, jack pine and maple produced in 1915 was sufficient to increase the total production for the province 5.5 per cent over 1914.

TABLE VI.—SASKATCHEWAN LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	13	56,677	62,864	100.0	880,353	14 87	14 00
Spruce.....	12	55,682	61,970	98.6	867,612	14 87	14 00
Tamarack.....	2	844	650	1.0	9,500	15 02	14 62
Jack Pine.....	2	146	124	0.2	1,741	12 00	14 04
Poplar (Aspen).....	3	5	105	0.2	1,325	15 00	12 62
Poplar (Balsam).....	2	.....	15	*	175	.....	11 67

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Saskatchewan spruce and poplar make up the increase of 10.9 per cent in the total production of that province.

TABLE VII.—MANITOBA LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distrib- ution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	37	44,658	42,357	100.0	549,430	13 47	12 97
Spruce.....	34	40,639	39,386	93.0	506,289	13 38	12 86
Tamarack.....	12	3,096	1,584	3.8	23,858	14 73	15 06
Poplar (Aspen).....	18	394	797	1.9	10,693	12 88	13 42
Jack Pine.....	8	201	465	1.1	6,491	14 05	13 96
Poplar (Balsam).....	7	120	94	0.2	1,509	11 35	16 05
Oak.....	2	11	16	*	240	52 00	15 00
Birch.....	3	2	9	*	210	20 00	23 33
Elm.....	3	12	6	*	140	18 00	23 33
Poplar (Cottonwood).....		183				11 76	

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Spruce and tamarack, two important woods cut in Manitoba, showed a decrease in 1915 as compared with 1914. The increase in cut of aspen poplar, jack pine, oak and birch was not sufficient to counteract the decrease in the above-mentioned woods and the total production for the province decreased 5.2 per cent.

TABLE VIII.—ALBERTA LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distrib- ution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	43	45,236	17,975	100.0	244,487	14 35	13 60
Spruce.....	40	39,895	13,991	77.8	189,304	14 34	13 53
Jack Pine.....	20	4,488	3,099	17.2	45,640	14 58	14 73
Poplar (Aspen).....	10	308	397	2.2	3,995	12 08	10 06
Poplar (Balsam).....	6	69	245	1.4	2,628	15 23	10 73
Douglas Fir.....	2	231	119	0.7	1,465	14 50	12 31
Poplar (Cottonwood).....	2	35	58	0.3	564	10 00	9 72
Tamarack.....	3	199	44	0.3	586	15 00	13 32
Balsam Fir.....	1		20	0.1	260		13 00
Birch.....	2	11	2	*	45	12 75	22 50

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In Alberta the decrease in 1915 total production as compared with 1914 was 60.3 per cent, greater than in any other province. This decrease was largely due to the falling off in the cut of spruce as shown in the table above.

TABLE IX.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	68	6,790	7,543	100.0	114,577	14 42	15 19
Spruce.....	61	3,092	3,879	51.4	53,968	13 83	15 20
Balsam Fir.....	52	2,007	2,340	31.0	33,560	13 91	14 34
Birch.....	43	616	526	7.0	8,470	16 02	16 10
Hemlock.....	26	465	262	3.5	4,038	11 96	15 41
Beech.....	21	240	199	2.6	3,256	15 00	16 36
Maple.....	23	103	167	2.2	3,154	20 41	18 89
White Pine.....	11	181	59	0.8	1,196	24 72	20 27
Red Pine.....	9	24	29	0.4	660	28 33	22 75
Elm.....	4	4	23	0.3	316	18 75	13 75
Jack Pine.....	1	2	23	0.3	299	20 00	13 00
Poplar (Aspen).....	2	9	16	0.2	198	14 89	12 38
Cedar.....	3	43	15	0.2	375	14 77	25 00
Tamarack.....	3	2	4	0.1	72	16 50	18 00
Ash.....	1	1	1	*	15	15 00	15 00
Poplar (Balsam).....		1				17 00	

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Prince Edward Island, like the two other Maritime Provinces, had an increase in the total cut in 1915 over that of 1914. This was due, for the most part, to an increase in spruce and balsam.

LUMBER PRODUCTION BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Tables 1 to 18 show the details of the production of lumber by kinds of wood in the different provinces of Canada in 1914-15.

Under "Commercial species included" are given the accepted common name and the botanical name (in *italic*) of each species that goes to make up the total. Rare and commercially unimportant species are not mentioned. Following the botanical name is a list of abbreviations representing the provinces in which that particular species is cut; where the abbreviation is enclosed in brackets, the species rarely occurs, or is of little commercial importance in the province.

SPRUCE.

Commercial species included:—

White spruce (*Picea canadensis*)—All provinces.

Red spruce (*Picea rubra*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., (Ont.).

Black spruce (*Picea mariana*)—All provinces.

Engelmann spruce (*Picea Engelmanni*)—B.C., Alta.

Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*)—B.C.

TABLE I.—SPRUCE LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.	1915	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total, All Provinces....	2,216	1,441,438	1,564,113	100.0	23,843,548	14 71	15 24
Quebec.....	1,107	657,983	599,811	38.4	9,243,084	14 66	15 41
New Brunswick.....	236	315,505	519,699	33.2	8,137,717	15 41	15 66
Nova Scotia.....	333	169,192	184,922	11.8	2,701,004	14 06	14 61
Ontario.....	344	85,738	84,095	5.4	1,373,217	16 77	16 33
Saskatchewan.....	12	55,682	61,970	4.0	867,612	14 87	14 00
British Columbia.....	49	73,712	56,360	3.6	766,353	12 04	13 60
Manitoba.....	34	40,639	39,386	2.5	506,289	13 38	12 86
Alberta.....	40	39,895	13,991	0.9	189,304	14 34	13 53
Prince Edward Island.....	61	3,092	3,879	0.2	58,968	13 83	15 20

The wood of the different species of spruce is very similar. The white spruce is the most important commercial tree in Canada, heading the list in the production of both lumber and pulpwood. The wood is used extensively for cooperage, mine-props, ties, poles, posts and rails, and is also favoured for masts and spars of vessels and the manufacture of aeroplanes. Owing to the wide distribution and abundance of the tree its lumber is gradually taking the place of pine for which it is a good substitute. The red spruce is used as lumber much in the same way as white spruce. It is sometimes preferred to the other spruces for interior finish. The more durable wood of the black spruce makes it most valued for mining timber and ties, but in the lumber market it is not ordinarily separated from the other spruces. The Sitka spruce, being obtainable in greater dimensions clear of defects than any of the other spruces, is valued for structural purposes and for masts and spars of large vessels. It is also in considerable demand for organ pipes and sounding boards for musical instruments. Generally speaking, its uses are similar to those of the other species.

WHITE PINE.

Commercial species included:—

White pine (*Pinus Strobus*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).

Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*)—B.C.

TABLE 2.—WHITE PINE LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.	1915	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	1,051	667,678	849,196	100.0	17,584,149	20 79	20 71
Ontario.....	401	488,312	623,119	73.4	12,700,225	20 80	20 38
Quebec.....	366	118,231	157,256	18.5	3,566,557	22 34	22 68
New Brunswick.....	117	28,924	35,507	4.2	658,278	17 45	18 54
Nova Scotia.....	133	17,265	25,591	3.0	539,012	16 08	21 06
British Columbia.....	23	14,765	7,664	0.9	118,881	14 32	15 51
Prince Edward Island.....	11	181	59	*	1,196	24 72	20 27

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The wood of the eastern and western white pines is very similar. The lumber has a vast number of uses. It is a favorite material for sashes, doors and house building generally, since it is but slightly affected by changes in humidity. It is light, strong in relation to weight and holds nails well. Cheaper grades are, therefore, extensively used in the manufacture of boxes and crates.

DOUGLAS FIR.

Commercial species included:—

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*)—B.C. (Alta.).

TABLE 3.—DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	131	601,643	453,534	100.0	5,333,573	11 32	11 76
British Columbia.....	129	601,412	453,415	100.0	5,332,108	11 32	11 76
Alberta.....	2	231	119	*	1,465	14 50	12 31

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The Douglas fir is also called Douglas pine or spruce, Oregon pine or spruce and red or yellow fir. With the exception of the eastern white pine, and possibly the white spruce, there is no one species which produces more lumber annually in Canada than does this tree. The wood is largely used for building purposes. Its striking grain is making it increasingly popular for interior finish, flooring, panelling and doors. It is gradually replacing the southern hard pine in the markets of eastern Canada.

HEMLOCK.

Commercial species included:—

Eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)—B.C.

TABLE 4.—HEMLOCK LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	783	334,361	238,992	100.0	3,271,612	14 16	13 69
Ontario.....	61	185,453	107,913	45.2	1,560,783	15 13	14 46
Nova Scotia.....	191	59,815	52,872	22.1	698,716	13 51	13 22
Quebec.....	356	31,323	38,064	15.9	529,473	14 00	13 91
British Columbia.....	45	31,116	24,959	10.4	285,637	11 01	11 44
New Brunswick.....	104	26,189	14,922	6.3	192,965	12 38	12 93
Prince Edward Island.....	26	465	262	0.1	4,038	11 96	15 41

The wood of the eastern hemlock is used largely for rough construction frames of buildings, boxes, crates, ties and poles. Occasionally it is used for pulp manufacture.

The wood of the western hemlock is much superior to that of the eastern species. It is sometimes sold under the name of Alaska pine to overcome the prejudice against the wood caused by the objectionable qualities of the eastern species. It is largely used in the manufacture of boxes and pulp in British Columbia.

BALSAM FIR.

Commercial species included:—

Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*)—All provinces but B.C.

Mountain fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*)—B.C., Alta.

Amabilis fir (*Abies amabilis*)—Coast region of B.C.

Lowland fir (*Abies grandis*)—Coast region of B.C.

TABLE 5.—BALSAM FIR LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	1,135	256,452	233,521	100.0	3,327,839	14 25	14 25
Quebec.....	733	198,934	170,794	73.1	2,445,769	14 33	14 32
New Brunswick.....	129	23,178	45,659	19.6	673,114	9 37	14 74
Nova Scotia.....	88	7,754	7,091	3.0	87,583	12 30	12 35
Ontario.....	116	10,878	4,341	1.9	60,431	16 83	13 92
British Columbia.....	16	13,701	3,276	1.4	27,122	12 62	8 28
Prince Edward Island.....	52	2,007	2,340	1.0	33,560	13 91	14 34
Alberta.....	1	.....	20	*	260	.....	13 00

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The wood of the balsam fir is used most extensively in the manufacture of pulp. The lumber is largely used for rough construction, but is also used, especially in the Maritime Provinces, in the manufacture of barrels, boxes, crates, boats and vehicles. The wood of the western species is chiefly used for rough building purposes and mining timber. They are not ordinarily sold separately in the market.

RED PINE.

Commercial species included:—

Red or Norway pine (*Pinus resinosa*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).

TABLE 6.—RED PINE LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	263	107,763	122,387	100.0	2,206,840	17 96	18 03
Ontario.....	113	85,181	102,776	84.0	1,873,955	17 31	18 23
Quebec.....	94	20,920	17,895	14.6	306,907	20 83	17 15
Nova Scotia.....	28	1,207	1,101	0.9	17,039	14 98	15 48
New Brunswick.....	19	431	536	0.5	8,279	14 72	14 13
Prince Edward Island.....	9	24	29	*	660	28 33	22 75

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Red pine lumber is not always separated from that of white pine in the market. It is stronger than the white pine and, therefore, more valuable for structural purposes. It is used in manufacturing agricultural implements, mill machinery, boats, paving blocks, bridge work, furniture and vehicles.

BIRCH.

Commercial species included:—

Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.Sweet birch (*Betula lenta*)—N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.Paper birch (*Betula alba* var. *papyrifera*)—All provinces.Western birch (*Betula occidentalis*)—B.C.

TABLE 7.—BIRCH LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	1,194	76,424	85,733	100.0	1,437,658	16 33	16 77
Quebec.....	642	27,986	44,980	52.5	799,113	15 29	17 77
Nova Scotia.....	167	16,600	16,436	19.2	225,705	14 08	13 73
Ontario.....	241	23,153	15,374	17.9	286,042	19 62	18 61
New Brunswick.....	95	8,034	8,356	9.7	116,073	14 72	13 89
Prince Edward Island.....	43	616	526	0.6	8,470	16 02	16 10
British Columbia.....	1	22	50	0.1	2,000	20 00	40 00
Manitoba.....	3	2	9	*	210	20 00	23 33
Alberta.....	2	11	2	*	45	12 75	22 50

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The birches produce more lumber than any other of our hardwood species. The wood is largely used for flooring, interior finish and furniture and in the manufacture of such small articles as spools, bobbins, dowels, clothes-pins, shoe-pegs, brush-backs, handles, pulleys, toys and small woodenware generally.

CEDAR.

Commercial species included:—

White cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., (Man.).

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*)—B.C.

TABLE 8.—CEDAR LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	502	118,738	67,366	100.0	1,172,279	10 90	17 40
British Columbia.....	68	93,970	54,666	81.2	981,000	10 30	17 95
New Brunswick.....	18	8,936	5,531	8.2	73,342	9 19	13 26
Quebec.....	243	8,273	4,493	6.7	73,363	14 00	16 33
Ontario.....	169	7,072	2,659	3.9	44,139	16 99	16 60
Prince Edward Island.....	3	43	15	*	375	14 77	25 00
Nova Scotia.....	1	444	2	*	60	12 02	30 00

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The eastern white cedar is largely used in the round as posts, poles and ties or cut into dimension stuff. Because it is light and durable it is extensively used in the manufacture of canoes, launches and small boats. It is also used in house construction for verandah and foundation work and for shingles. The western red cedar has practically the same uses as the eastern species. Throughout the prairie provinces it is used extensively for doors, sashes and house finishings. It is the most important shingle wood in Canada.

MAPLE.

Commercial species included:—

Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

Silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

Broad-leaved maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)—B.C.

TABLE 9.—MAPLE LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	732	66,610	47,418	100.0	848,091	19 27	17 89
Ontario.....	420	53,266	35,311	74.5	653,701	20 16	18 51
Quebec.....	179	8,391	6,405	13.5	115,476	16 17	18 03
Nova Scotia.....	71	2,957	4,102	8.6	55,784	12 57	13 60
New Brunswick.....	38	1,839	1,393	2.9	19,176	14 23	13 77
Prince Edward Island.....	23	103	167	0.4	3,154	20 41	18 89
British Columbia.....	1	54	40	0.1	800	38 91	20 00

Maple is characterized by the diversity of its uses. Large quantities are used for hardwood flooring and furniture. It is also extensively used in the manufacture of brush-backs, handles, boats, agricultural implements, vehicles, interior finish and fixtures.

TAMARACK.

Commercial species included:—

Tamarack (*Larix laricina*)—All provinces.

Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*)—B.C.

TABLE 10.—TAMARACK LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	296	71,791	36,192	100.0	491,687	12 29	13 59
British Columbia.....	35	59,029	28,023	77.4	362,089	11 61	12 92
Ontario.....	169	4,319	2,959	8.2	46,192	15 14	15 61
Quebec.....	57	4,287	2,791	7.7	47,476	16 33	17 01
Manitoba.....	12	3,096	1,584	4.4	23,858	14 73	15 06
Saskatchewan.....	2	844	650	1.8	9,500	15 02	14 62
Nova Scotia.....	11	13	70	0.2	1,029	12 92	14 70
New Brunswick.....	4	2	67	0.2	885	20 00	13 21
Alberta.....	3	199	44	0.1	586	15 00	13 32
Prince Edward Island.....	3	2	4	*	72	16 50	18 00

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The wood of the tamarack closely resembles that of the Douglas fir. It is used for shipbuilding, pumps, tanks, cisterns, vehicles and building construction. The wood of the western larch is very similar to that of the eastern species, and is used extensively for the same purposes. Ties, poles and piles are among its important uses.

YELLOW PINE.

Commercial species included:—

Western yellow, or bull pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)—B.C.

TABLE 11.—YELLOW PINE LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	43	34,616	35,166	100·0	457,758	13 39	13 02
British Columbia.....	43	34,616	35,166	100·0	457,758	13 39	13 02

The wood of the western yellow pine is used in boat and building construction and in the manufacture of patterns, pumps and models. It is used as a substitute for white pine in its inferior uses.

JACK PINE.

Commercial species included:—

Jack pine (*Pinus Banksiana*)—All provinces east of B.C.

Lodgepole pine (*Pinus Murrayana*)—Alta., B.C.

TABLE 12.—JACK PINE LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total.....	142	44,000	31,283	100·0	481,323	14 23	15 39
Quebec.....	41	13,727	12,006	38·4	197,852	14 00	16 48
Ontario.....	48	17,890	10,579	33·8	161,951	15 00	15 31
British Columbia.....	4	7,041	4,207	13·4	56,698	12 51	13 48
Alberta.....	20	4,488	3,099	9·9	45,640	14 58	14 73
New Brunswick.....	11	400	559	1·8	7,366	13 64	13 18
Manitoba.....	8	201	465	1·5	6,491	14 05	13 96
Nova Scotia.....	7	105	221	0·7	3,285	14 95	14 86
Saskatchewan.....	2	146	124	0·4	1,741	12 00	14 04
Prince Edward Island.....	1	2	23	0·1	299	20 00	13 00

Jack pine is used to a large extent for railway ties, mine-props and pulp-wood. When sawn into lumber it is used for rough construction work, boxes and crates. It is often sold mixed with red pine. The lodgepole pine or “jack pine” of the Rocky mountains has much the same uses as the eastern species.

BASSWOOD.

Commercial species included:—

Basswood (*Tilia americana*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

TABLE 13.—BASSWOOD LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province:	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	694	38,013	24,382	100.0	489,217	19 79	20 06
Ontario.....	443	23,741	12,452	51.1	246,679	21 16	19 81
Quebec.....	245	14,221	11,890	48.8	241,951	17 50	20 35
New Brunswick.....	5	6	30	0.1	437	20 00	14 57
Nova Scotia.....	1	45	10	*	150	16 67	15 00

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Basswood lumber is characterized by the variety of its uses. It is used in interior work of buildings and in car construction. It enters into the manufacture of automobiles, caskets, coffins, furniture, store fixtures and vehicles.

ELM.

Commercial species included:—

White elm (*Ulmus americana*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont. (Man., Sask.).Rock elm (*Ulmus racemosa*)—Que., Ont.Red elm (*Ulmus fulva*)—Que., Ont.

TABLE 14.—ELM LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	590	29,490	23,795	100.0	454,497	20 69	19 10
Ontario.....	432	26,431	20,266	85.2	396,827	21 19	19 58
Quebec.....	148	3,016	3,490	14.7	57,064	16 33	16 35
Prince Edward Island.....	4	4	23	0.1	316	18 75	13 75
Manitoba.....	3	12	6	*	140	18 00	23 33
New Brunswick.....	2	6	6	*	90	17 00	15 00
Nova Scotia.....	1	21	4	*	60	17 52	15 00

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

More than half the elm cut is used in the slack cooperage industry. Large quantities are also used in the manufacture of furniture, baskets and boxes of all kinds, crates, agricultural implements, vehicles, boats and in building construction. The greater part of the elm lumber is produced from the white elm.

ASH.

Commercial species included:—

White ash (*Fraxinus americana*) All provinces east of Manitoba.

Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont. (Man.)

TABLE 15.—ASH LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	519	9,941	9,647	100.0	180,484	20 61	18 71
Quebec.....	236	3,965	6,156	63.8	108,095	18 50	17 56
Ontario.....	268	5,877	3,429	35.6	71,504	22 11	20 85
New Brunswick.....	9	20	32	0.3	515	16 60	16 10
Nova Scotia.....	5	78	29	0.3	355	16 69	12 24
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	1	*	15	15 00	15 00

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The white ash, on account of its toughness and elasticity, is used extensively in the framework of light vehicles and cars, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements and handles. The black ash, having an attractive grain and figure, is used in greatest quantities for interior finish and cabinet work.

POPLAR.

Commercial species included:—

Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)—All provinces.

Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*)—All provinces.

Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides et al. sp.*)—Que., Ont., (Man., Sask., Alta.).

Cottonwood, Black (*Populus trichocarpa*)—B.C.

TABLE 16.—POPLAR LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	284	21,621	9,324	100.0	113,873	12 23	12 21
Ontario.....	101	7,850	3,439	36.9	40,864	11 39	11 88
Quebec.....	117	4,511	1,993	21.4	28,247	12 26	14 17
British Columbia.....	4	7,149	1,110	11.9	10,948	13 39	9 86
New Brunswick.....	14	821	957	10.3	11,438	9 67	11 95
Manitoba.....	19	697	891	9.5	12,202	12 32	13 69
Alberta.....	13	412	700	7.5	7,187	12 43	10 27
Saskatchewan.....	3	5	120	1.3	1,500	15 00	12 50
Nova Scotia.....	11	166	98	1.0	1,289	12 75	13 15
Prince Edward Island.....	2	10	16	0.2	198	15 10	12 38

The wood of the poplars is used mostly for firewood, roof-poles and fencing, but when sawn is extensively used for boxes, crates, rough building construction, excelsior, pulp and cooperage stock. It is also manufactured into kitchen furniture and woodenware. Cut into veneer it is manufactured into baskets, berry boxes, cigar and tobacco boxes, and is used for cross-banding in the manufacture of veneered furniture.

TABLE 16A.—POPLAR (ASPEN) LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	229	8,786	4,627	100.0	58,168	11 54	12 57
Ontario.....	59	4,889	1,465	31.7	18,178	11 38	12 41
Quebec.....	117	2,395	907	19.6	12,638	12 20	13 93
New Brunswick.....	11	735	850	18.4	9,948	10 50	11 70
Manitoba.....	18	394	797	17.2	10,693	12 88	13 42
Alberta.....	10	308	397	8.6	3,995	12 08	10 06
Saskatchewan.....	3	5	105	2.3	1,325	15 00	12 62
Nova Scotia.....	9	53	90	1.9	1,193	12 21	13 26
Prince Edward Island.....	2	9	16	0.3	198	14 89	12 38

TABLE 16B.—POPLAR (COTTONWOOD) LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	44	7,974	2,765	100.0	29,743	13 41	10 76
Ontario.....	32	569	1,492	54.0	16,775	14 31	11 24
British Columbia.....	7	7,149	1,110	40.1	10,948	13 39	9 86
New Brunswick.....	2	.....	102	3.7	1,420	.....	13 92
Alberta.....	2	35	58	2.1	564	10 00	9 72
Nova Scotia.....	1	38	3	0.1	36	14 61	12 00

TABLE 16C.—POPLAR (BALSAM) LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Reporting.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distribution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	110	4,861	1,932	100.0	25,962	11 54	13 44
Quebec.....	63	2,116	1,086	56.2	15,609	12 33	14 37
Ontario.....	30	2,392	482	24.9	5,911	10 70	12 26
Alberta.....	6	69	245	12.7	2,628	15 23	10 73
Manitoba.....	7	120	94	4.9	1,509	11 35	16 05
Saskatchewan.....	2	.....	15	0.8	175	.....	11 67
New Brunswick.....	1	86	5	0.3	70	12 00	14 00
Nova Scotia.....	1	75	5	0.3	60	12 20	12 00

BEECH.

Commercial species included:—
 Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.

TABLE 17.—BEECH LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	250	15,686	5,343	100.0	88,000	15 96	16 47
Ontario.....	154	12,026	3,360	62.9	57,548	17 02	17 13
Nova Scotia.....	59	2,908	1,570	29.4	24,669	12 02	15 71
New Brunswick.....	16	512	214	4.0	2,527	14 14	11 81
Prince Edward Island.....	21	240	199	3.7	3,256	15 00	16 36

The greater part of the beech sawn in Canada is used in the manufacture of hardwood flooring and moderate-priced house furniture. It is also used in the manufacture of boats, boxes, brush-backs, dowels, handles, kitchen cabinets, vehicles, laundry machines and toys.

OAK.

Commercial species included:—
 White oak (*Quercus alba*)—Que., Ont.
 Red oak (*Quercus rubra*)—P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont.
 Black oak (*Quercus velutina*)—Ont.
 Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)—N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man.

TABLE 18.—OAK LUMBER, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	
		1914	1915			1914	1915
		M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	278	5,854	3,166	100.0	89,784	29 86	28 36
Ontario.....	204	3,903	2,335	73.8	66,342	30 91	28 41
Quebec.....	46	1,462	459	14.5	12,777	27 50	27 84
Nova Scotia.....	26	474	356	11.2	10,425	28 07	29 28
Manitoba.....	2	11	16	0.5	240	52 00	15 00
New Brunswick.....		4				28 75	

The cut of oak in Canada is steadily decreasing and the greater part used to-day is imported. It is used for almost every purpose that demands a strong, hard, heavy, durable wood. The bulk of the lumber is used by the manufacturers of furniture and house furnishings. Large quantities are manufactured into veneer, tight cooperage and agricultural implements and used in wood distillation.

MINOR SPECIES.

TABLE 19.—LUMBER CUT FROM MINOR SPECIES, 1915.

Kind of Wood.	No. of Active Mills Report- ing.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value Per M Ft. B.M.	Cut by Provinces.		
					Ont.	B. C.	Que.
		M Ft. B.M.	\$	\$ cts.	M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.	M Ft. B.M.
Yellow Cypress.....	8	880	12,833	14 58	.....	880	.....
Chestnut.....	29	522	12,043	23 07	522	.....	.....
Butternut.....	60	361	12,372	34 27	115	.....	246
Hickory.....	35	203	5,534	27 26	203	.....	.....
Cherry.....	42	123	3,826	31 11	65	.....	58
Walnut.....	7	28	968	34 57	28	.....	.....
Tulip.....	1	1	18	18 00	1	.....	.....

The seven woods in the above table are cut locally in small quantities. Most of them are found in the southwestern peninsula of Ontario and in the southernmost part of Quebec. The exception to this is yellow cypress (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*) the wood which in 1915 headed the list. This is found in Canada only in British Columbia. Called commonly both cypress and cedar, it is neither of these, but resembles them in several respects. It is light, stiff and strong. It holds its position well, has a pronounced grain and is readily worked.

The chestnut (*Castanea dentata*), which must not be confounded with the horse-chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), is a useful wood because of its open grain and its property of holding its shape. As it takes glue readily, it is used as "backing" for veneered furniture. The butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) and walnut (*Juglans nigra*) are of the same family, but the wood of the former is not so dark and beautiful in color, nor is it as strong or durable as walnut. It grows over a wider range in Canada, however, and is consequently cut in larger quantities. Both are used for furniture.

Four hickories are cut in Canada, but their wood is all sold as hickory, without distinction. Hickory is one of the most useful hardwoods in Canada and is in great demand for vehicles, handles, implement parts, etc.

Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) is one of the most beautiful, strong and durable of Canadian woods. It is cut in such small quantities simply because it is almost extinct. While the wood of the tulip tree or yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is the opposite of cherry, being light, weak and soft, it is nevertheless valued for its ease of working, fine grain and permanency of shape.

LATH.

TABLE 20.—LATH CUT, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M.	
	1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
	M.	M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	625,010	793,226	100.0	2,040,819	2 54	2 57
Ontario.....	247,750	309,022	39.0	927,577	2 76	3 00
New Brunswick.....	178,508	288,951	36.4	693,795	2 55	2 40
Nova Scotia.....	73,378	59,921	7.5	128,785	2 33	2 15
Quebec.....	38,412	55,204	7.0	147,395	2 49	2 67
British Columbia.....	59,140	46,345	5.8	78,201	1 94	1 69
Saskatchewan.....	12,196	23,611	3.0	47,222	2 39	2 00
Manitoba.....	8,920	8,910	1.1	14,197	2 00	1 59
Prince Edward Island.....	1,526	1,262	0.2	3,647	2 98	2 89
Alberta.....	5,180				2 21	

TABLE 21.—LATH CUT, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M.	
	1914	1915	1915	1915	1914.	1915
	M.	M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	625,010	793,226	100.0	2,040,819	2 54	2 57
Spruce.....	245,403	320,412	40.4	752,008	2 48	2 35
White Pine.....	184,592	245,394	30.9	759,105	2 69	3 09
Cedar.....	101,727	106,254	13.4	247,933	2 58	2 33
Douglas Fir.....	36,028	36,420	4.6	58,272	1 46	1 60
Hemlock.....	23,790	33,672	4.2	86,818	3 12	2 58
Red Pine.....	17,274	22,873	2.9	68,688	2 94	3 00
Balsam Fir.....	5,926	20,421	2.6	47,667	2 42	2 33
Jack Pine.....	6,077	3,364	0.4	9,685	2 74	2 88
Yellow Pine.....	785	2,084	0.3	6,002	2 90	2 88
Tamarack.....	611	1,165	0.2	2,435	2 00	2 09
Poplar.....	2,146	848	0.1	1,350	2 53	1 59
Basswood.....	605	184	*	453	2 73	2 46
Birch.....	45	93	*	305	4 00	3 28
Ash.....		34	*	68		2 00
Beech.....	1	8	*	30	4 00	3 75

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The increase in lath production in Canada from 1914 to 1915 was 26·8 per cent as compared with a decrease of 15·1 per cent from 1913 to 1914. In this latter year there were fewer lath manufactured than in any year since 1909, when the systematic collection of the figures was commenced.

Since 1909 spruce, white pine, cedar, Douglas fir and hemlock have been the five most important kinds of wood from which lath were manufactured, and during that time they have held the same relative position in regard to quantity produced.

During the past six years there has been a steady increase in the average mill value per thousand of lath manufactured in Canada. In 1910 the average value per thousand was \$2.28, in 1915 it was \$2.57, an increase of 29 cents per thousand.

SHINGLES.

TABLE 22.—SHINGLE CUT, 1914 AND 1915, BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M.	
	1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
	M.	M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	1,843,554	3,089,470	100.0	5,734,852	2 00	1 86
British Columbia.....	1,060,272	1,894,642	61.3	3,231,508	1 94	1 71
Quebec.....	316,390	574,797	18.6	1,264,553	2 01	2 20
New Brunswick.....	334,003	458,987	14.9	917,208	2 12	2 00
Ontario.....	94,735	93,497	3.0	176,317	2 38	1 89
Nova Scotia.....	23,660	30,733	1.0	52,053	1 67	1 69
Alberta.....	1,319	18,740	0.6	65,251	4 98	3 48
Prince Edward Island.....	13,170	17,589	0.6	26,903	1 60	1 53
Saskatchewan.....		404	*	910		2 25
Manitoba.....	5	81	*	149	2 00	1 84

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 23.—SHINGLE CUT, 1914 AND 1915, BY KINDS OF WOOD.

Kind of Wood.	Quantity.		Per Cent Distri- bution.	Total Value.	Average Value Per M.	
	1914	1915	1915	1915	1914	1915
	M.	M.		\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total	1,843,554	3,089,470	100.0	5,734,852	2 00	1 86
Cedar.....	1,777,689	2,795,441	90.5	5,107,813	2 01	1 83
Spruce.....	38,797	210,583	6.8	435,134	1 84	2 07
White Pine.....	6,475	41,021	1.3	88,762	2 37	2 16
Jack Pine.....	2,926	19,544	0.7	66,737	2 42	3 41
Balsam Fir.....	12,384	15,444	0.5	23,134	1 65	1 50
Hemlock.....	4,597	6,246	0.2	10,919	1 70	1 75
Red Pine.....	10	892	*	1,784	2 50	2 00
Poplar.....	617	249	*	419	1 69	1 68
Basswood.....		50	*	150		3 00
Ash.....	54				2 83	
Butternut.....	5				2 20	

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

In 1915 Canada produced 3,089,470 thousand shingles, a remarkable increase of 1,245,916 thousand, or 67·5 per cent over 1914. All provinces, with the exception of Ontario, show an increase. British Columbia manufactures considerably more than half the shingles made in Canada.

Cedar is still the greatest shingle wood and holds by a great lead its position as first in regard to the quantity manufactured. In 1915 2,795,441 thousand or over 90 per cent of the shingles were made of this wood. Eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) are both used. The latter species forms by far the greater quantity.

NOTE.—The list of saw-mills in Canada will be found in Bulletin No. 58.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE FORESTRY BRANCH.

(Where number and title are omitted the document is out of print.)

Annual Reports—Director of Forestry—1905 to 1908 inclusive, and 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Bulletin 1. Tree Planting on the Prairies.

" 8. Forest Products of Canada, 1908.

" 10. The Farmer's Plantation.

" 11. Forest Products of Canada, 1909: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.

" 12. Forest Products of Canada, 1909: Pulpwood.

" 14. Forest Products of Canada, 1909: Cross-ties Purchased.

" 15. Forest Products of Canada, 1909.

(Being Bulletins 11, 12, 13, 14, 19 and 20.) French edition only.

" 16. Forest Fires and Railways.

" 22. Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Cross-ties.

" 23. Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Timber Used in Mining Operations.

" 24. Wood-using Industries of Canada, 1910: Agricultural Implements and Vehicles, Furniture and Cars and Veneer.

" 27. Forest Products of Canada, 1910: Cooperage.

" 29. Timber Conditions in the Lesser Slave Lake Regions.

" 32. The Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve.

" 33. Forest Conditions in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve.

" 34. Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.

" 35. Forest Products of Canada, 1911: Poles and Cross-ties.

" 36. Wood-using Industries of Ontario.

" 37. Forest Products of Canada, 1911.

(Being Bulletins 30, 31, 34 and 35.)

" 38. Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Pulpwood.

" 39. Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Poles and Ties.

" 40. Forest Products of Canada, 1912: Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles.

" 42. Co-operative Forest Fire Protection.

" 44. Wood-using Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

" 45. Timber and Soil Conditions in Southeastern Manitoba.

" 46. Forest Products of Canada, 1913: Pulpwood Consumption.

" 47. Forest Products of Canada, 1913: Poles and Cross-ties.

" 48. Forest Products of Canada, 1913: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

" 49. Treated Wood-block Paving.

" 50. Wood-using Industries of the Prairie Provinces.

" 51. Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve.

" 52. Forest Products of Canada, 1913 (Being Bulletins 46, 47 and 48.)

" 53. Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grande-Prairie Country.

" 54. Forest Products of Canada, 1914: Pulpwood.

" 55. Forest Products of Canada, 1914: Poles and Cross-ties.

" 56. Forest Products of Canada, 1914: Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

" 57. Forest Products of Canada, 1914 (Being Bulletins 54, 55 and 56.)

Circular 5. Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead.

" 6. Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts.

" 7. Manitoba a Forest Province.

" 8. The Forest Products Laboratories.

" 9. Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes.

" 10. The Care of the Woodlot.

" 11. The Relation of Forestry to the Development of the Country.